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GALLAWAY & KEATING.

M. C. GALLAWAY, 282 Second street.

Memphis, Tenn

THURSDAY, : FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

WE PUBLISH in another column a letter from the would-be Senator Pinchback, of Louisians, which, in connection with the Bruce speech, is matter of to adopt and act upon it. great interest in view of the efforts of Morton, of Indians, to make capital for himself as a Presidential aspirant. Pirchback, in this letter, does not exactly agree with Bruce, though, like the colored gentleman who "represents all the people of Mississippi in the senate," he agrees in a proper estimate of the white people of the south. He says that the colored voters do not favor a colorline in politics or a political organization on the basis of race. They entertain kindly feelings for their white fellow-citizens, and are anxious to vote on | Lee counties, lies a beautiful and very all questions before the country on their rich scope of country, the soil thereof being the most desirable of any land in merits. They fully appreciate the evils that result to them and the community | While the productions thereof consist of from the political complications in the a variety of crops, all kinds of hay grows south, and recognize the imperative abundantly, and corn, wheat, oats, and need of co-operation between the races, in order to settle their divisions and to secure good local governments, and main staple of our country at present, is whenever propeription against them as cultivated very extensively, but with a a race shall so far cease as to permit in- very small profit to the producer. One dependent political action by them with | ities are very difficult and inconvenient, the same security to life and person as is and especially in the winter and spring enjoyed by other citizens, they will be seasons, at a time that the roads are very found willing to sink all race or minor rough and we have disagreeable weather. Now here is a scope of country of about considerations to accomplish these desir- seventy-five miles, running north and ab e ends. Mr. Pinchback invokes the | south, and extending about thirty miles | larity, indignation of the country in rebuke of east of White river; and along this line the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question the integrity of erosity and hospitality, who are ever red race, and imperil their politanxious to enci ic d rights. Yet for all that we doubt provements of all kinds that are benethat he will find many fresh converts to | ficial to the general interests of the counhis side, either in or out of the senate. If nothing else, his associations in New not get a market for them; and when Orleans would damn him in the estima- | we raise them it is almost impossible to tion of all men who love fair play, and | realize any money profit therefrom, condesire to see the people of one of the the cotton crop, and not much at that, most promising States in the Union, for having to haul it for twenty, and and one of the first commercial cities of some as far as thirty, miles the country, elevated above the dirty order to sell or ship, and then level where Pinchback and his friend Morion are to-day groveling. Pinch- of the opinion that a road from Brinkback may declare and declaim, but he | ley, on the Memphis and Little Rock cannot gainsay, by reputable evidence, the facts and allegations upon which the white intelligence, enterprise, thrift and honesty of Louisiana base their opposition to his assumption of senatorial honore. Until he does that, he must remain a suppliant for Morton's crumbs of com-

THE shrewd and very intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, treating of the irreconcil-Grant, growing out of Babcock's prosecuti in as a whisky thief, says the feeling of hostility by the President for the secretary of the treasury has been en- tent, for whereas the majority of our couraged most assiduously by certain would then go to Memphis, which enemies of Bristow, at the head of would also profit by the return trade There is no coherence or nationality in a a color-line in politics or a political orwhom stands General Rufus Ingalls, therefrom. one of Grant's oldest and most intimate army friends. There is another coterie of enemies to the secretary, men who both fear and hate him as a rising polit- The Position and Prospects of the leal power, and this crowd has also fed the fire which burns in Grant's breast. But this last combination is more discreet than the former one. "It would not do," say the politicians, "to throw out the recretary while Babcock's case is pending in the courts. The whole power of the administration must be brought to bear to acquit him, and then east her ocean outlet to the commerce Bristow can be decapitated without dan- of the world. All over the settled porger." "But," say the other party, "what if Babcock is convicted?" "This should not be considered among the possibilities," reply the politicians; "there are | world to investment and success. Her ways of influencing juries more potent than evidence and argument, and it Dallas, the great commercial center, would be a singular thing indeed if a of this western section, stretches man who has the sympathy and active out her commerce to the regions satisfance of the executive of this great beyond. Here the mighty tide of sssistance of the executive of this great country could not be acquitted, no mat- as and Pacific road from the ter what the whisky-ring conspirators east, and over the Missouri, Kansas might prove against him." This being and Texas from the north, making an the situation, it is quite natural that the utmost interest should be manifested. Here I found a real estate agent busily utmost interest should be manifested in Washington each day in the progress and eighty dollars a section, including of the trial. It is the turning point both purchase money and everything. Here in Grant's life and the career of the Republican party.

fort, the test of the world will not be-

lieve him.

NEITHER the State of Tennessee, nor any other of the late Confederate States, else on earth are there such invitations else on earth are there such invitations can assume to pay a war debt or war to the over-crowded people of the counclaim; therefore it will be impossible for strg and the world as in Texas? Back our people, in their political entirety or | with the wandering hordes of Indians, unity, to do what they may, however, By what right, human or divine, can as individuals. We say this in behalf of they claim to hold in check the onward General Pillow, a statement of whose march of civilization, improvement and case we give elsewhere. He is sued, and | christianity? "The nation that will not judgment hangs over him for a sum nearly equal to forty thousand dollars, for a matter over which he had no contoward her this moment in expectation trol as the major-general commanding of a railroad to the Pacific over her the troops of the State at the inception mighty prairies, and through the vast territories to her west. Shall it be tuilt? of the late war. While we do not quee- Shall congress lend a helping tion the law or the justice which at this late date makes an old gentleman, whose services in both armies are part of the proud record of his country and his State, the pack-horse for private or mighty southwest and find happiness mighty southwest and find happiness which at the properties of the present and future? Shall the unemployed millions of our great cities and of Europe pour into this mighty southwest and find happiness which at the properties of the present and future? Shall the unemployed millions of our great cities and of Europe pour into this mighty southwest and find happiness which at the properties of the present and future? people of Tennessee in their individual capacity should make his cause in this particular case their own, and by generous subscriptions save him from the bankroptcy that otherwise is inevitable.

It will be simply disgreeful to us It will be simply disgraceful to us opening up of these vast regions to the habitation of civilized humanity? Great the neighborhood are excited and auxthis gallant old soldier, this gentleman who has in a long and eventful
public as well as private life illustrated
the integrity of the public servants of

Tennessee, and upheld his name and the done. But the time has come to go foreredit of the State pure and unsuffied ward. Israel is out of Egypt through a timer. We therefore appeal to the peoor him the co-operation of the press in very con ty. General Pillow is in

THE Nashville American makes & promises to pay. If he accomplishes nothing more than to ascertain the disthink, would justify a trip to New York, a few days since, it is plainly manifest our people cannot pay interest, and, at the same time, support the State government. Something, therefore, must The Story of his Escape from the be done to relieve them, either by a reduction of the principal or interest. As the American says, it will devolve upon the Democratic party to say what that something should be. To ascertain what it may be, we think it advisable for Governor Porter to put himself in communication with the bondholders in a semi-cilicial way, and immediately too, that he may be able to report to the people before the meeting ties now preparing for what may prove the fiercest political contest in the history of the State. We approve the American's suggestion, and hope the governor will see it in the light of duty

A RAILROAD WANTED.

From Brinkley, on the Little Rock, to Newport, on the Cairo and Fulton. From an Occasional Correspondent of the Ap-DE VIEW, WOODRUFF, Co., ARK. February 11.-I take the liberty of calling your attention to the subject of the importance of building a railroad through this section of country. Along the White river valley, in Woodruff, Jackson and the State. It is a black, sandy losm. other small grains are cultivated success'ully, and with such ease that the yield is surprisingly great. Cotton, the great reason is that the marketing facilrage enterprise and imtry. We can always make a surplus of corn, wheat, oste, potacoes, etc., but can-

it costs at least a cent a pound to New Orleans or Memphis. We are railroad, to Newport, on the Cairo and Fulton road, would be of great benefit to this country, to Memphis, and to the plentiful and close at hand, and we are this enterprise, those counties through which it would run will lend a beloing extent of their ability toward the building thereof, and I will venture to assert able division between Bristow and that the amount of cotton and other products (were there a road) shipped over it would, within a few years, pay for building such a road. Memph's would be benefited to a considerable ex-

TEXAS.

VERITAS.

cot on crop now goes to New Orleans it

"Lone Star State"-A Prayer for the Republic.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.] MARSHALL, February 14 .- "Texas-"Lone S ar State;" an empire in itself. On the cast her mighty forests furnishing lumber enough to supply the mighty prairies of the west; on the south and tions of the State ber thriving towns and cities of energetic, industrious people; on the west her vast unoccupied lands, inviting the industries of the climate building with beauty in midwinter and her gardens aiready green. immigration pours in over the Texengaged in locating lands at a hundred was told that one of the railroad companies was selling lands at forty cents per acre, exempt from tax for twentyfive years. Westward are the millions of acres just as they were created. Where else on this continent, or where serve me, that nation will I blot out from under heaven," says the Almighty.

red sea of blood, and the providence of through all the transmutations of itrange God ets before us a Cansan to be pes sessed. We tward toward the etting ole of the S at. In his behalf, and invite sun it lies; southward and northward, along the backbone of the continent, it lies. And shall we not go up and pos every con ty. General Pillow is in seas it? Shall we not extend our iron imminent danger. Now is the time for rails across it? Shall we not spread out the people to come to his rescue and re- electric wire-work over it? Shall we not drive back barbarity and the night that has rested over it? Shall we not carry our institutions and laws, our manufactures and muscle, to the our gestion in regard to our State debt | mighty west and southwest, and people which, printed in snother column, will the plains, and hill and valley? On for the found worthy of attention. While the man that could rise to the dignity and duty of the day. Oh for the Joshua we have little faith in bondholders as a that could lead the perp'e from the wilclass, we do not see that anything is to | derness of the past to a victory over the e lest by a consultation between Gov- enemies of the present. Oh that from ernor Parter and those who hold our the mountain tops tome thunder tones should tell the people to rise up in their might and, standing upon the broad plain of equal rights to every man, go position of the bondholders, that, we forward to the development of our vast ucoccupied territories, and to the advancement of our common civilization affording us, as it would, a basis on and cur common christianity over the which to build some plan of relief for country, the whole country, and our he people. As we said in the APPEAL common country. PAUL BAGLEY.

DOCKRAY.

Spanish Authorities.

NEW YORK, February 15.-Frederick A. Dockray, whose case was the cause of Minister Cushing's demand upon the spanish government for the former rentleman's release and observance of the treaty of 1795, tells the story of his escape. He says that on November 19th he was informed that the Spanish authorities had represented by the spanish authorities by the spanish authorities had represented by the spanish authorities and declares; "I have heard it stated, on what I regard as prefix good authority, that at that time he was in the spanish authorities and declares; "I have heard it stated, on what I regard as prefix good authority, that at that time he was in the spanish authorities and the spanish authorities and the spanish authorities are spanished by the spanish authorities and the spanish authorities are spanished by the spanish authorities and the spanish authorities are spanished by the spanish authorities and the spanish authorities are spanished by the spanish authorities are spanished by the spanish authorities and the spanish authorities are spanished by the spanished by th thorities had remanded him to his old prison, the convent. Reporting to the report to the people before the meeting of the conventions of the political par-information on the subject. Freed from his parole and not yet imprisoned, he thought that now or never was his opportunity to (scape, and by daybreak next morning was on board an American brig lying in the harbor. That night carried to a French steamer bound for Marseilles, but was informed no passengers would be taken. On the following evening, which was dark and rainy, he endeavored to board a British steamer. While rowing toward the steamer, an open boat shot close up to him, and one of the men said: "That must be the American who escaped."
Next night he got on board a British steamer, but on arriving at Denia, fifty miles south of Valencia, the captain, becoming alarmed, insisted on landing him. The captain of a felucea came on board, and persuaded by ten dollars and a bottle of brandy, consented to take Dockray on board. The felucca sailed for Gibraitar, and encountered a severe gale, which blew for eight days. Blown over to the African coast, the felucea put in at Tangiers, in sight of Galleys Centa, the nearest approach he was destined to make to his prisonhous?. Thence he went to Gibraltar, where he put himself under the protection of the British flag. From Gibraltar he went to London, and thence to this city.

THE APPEAL.

Prospectus for the Centennial Year-Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The Memphis APPEAL has just entered on the thirty-sixth year of its existence, and great as has been its popuand brilliant as has been its upon the Centennial year with a desentative journal of the southwest. ing the hard times the circulation of the APPEAL is larger than at any previous period of its long career, and we design enlarging our field of usefulness during the present year by making the paper still more worthy of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. A be more than ever instructive and indisquestions are to be discussed; it will be a year of agitation and extraordinary events. We will have elections, local and national, for State legislatures and governors, for a new congress, and a new President. Important events will be of daily occurrence. Stirring issues are shaping for the political conwill be found abreast of all progress, builders thereof. We are confident that it can be easily accomplished, and with less expense than is generally attached to the construction of railroads. The country through which it is intended to ism, the APPRAL will from day to day followed with ungenerous suspicious pa s is almost level; timber is very preach the gospel of Democratic truth, and proscriptions through every stage of and insist on a clean Democratic organ- their well-earned progress. onfident if capitalists would invest in ization. The political drift is leading | finding us in our initial efforts embarthe public to understand that every man | rassed by the political inexperience inhand and contribute liberally, or to the extent of their ability toward the build- that there will be but two parties in future elections-the one Democratic, the and sought to perpetuate, the ungenerother Republican. There is no alternative but to choose between them. The which are evidence of their injustice to APPEAL, true to its normal position and us, and plead them as a bar to the exerthe canonized traditions of the party, re-enlists under the Democratic banner. The Democratic party is a national par- tion. Notwithstanding the uncharitaty, and it should have but one and the | ble judgments and unfriendly temper resame name throughout the Union. ferred to, the colored voters do not favor party that assumes different names in ganization on the basis of race. They States the enemies to the corruptions of Radicalism, call themselves Democrats; see, Democrats and Conservatives; in other States, Democrats and Liberal-Republicans. When a party thus assumes different names, it becomes a jarring faction, made up of odds and ends, without homogeneity or nationality. Enter taining these views, we shall discard all appendages to the name of Democrat and ally ourselves with the National Democracy. Already its banner floats triumphantly in the breeze. National Democrats demand an immediate cessation of the brutal military tyranny over the south; that the iron beel of the des- sirable ends. Thrown into public life in pot be lifted from the necks of a prostrate people, upon whom it trampled in the wantonness of power and in the malevoleuce of revenge. With the triumph of Democracy in November next, we may once more hope for the revival of the good old times, when the people of this Union were all indeed brethren; when the shadow of the soldier and of martial law shall disappear beneath the recollections of the sorrowful past. With the election of a Democrat to the Presidency, we may with gladness proclaim that the Centennial of our independence is a jubilee and every post of honor I have held; rates. All that capital and enterprise can accomplish will be freely used to place the APPEAL in the front rank of southern journalism. It will contain all the news of the day, including the teccdents or the manner of my election Associated Press telegrams, special teleto make my case exceptional, or that grams, and letters from all points of injustifies a departure from the established terest: full and accurate financial, commercial and local reports, and fearless ation thereof or that forbids the exteneditorial discussions of all current topics. sion to me of the courtesies usual in the In a word, the APPEAL will be a first-

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All communications should be addressed to GALLAWAY & KEATING.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

PINCHBACK.

Letter in Answer to Sundry and Several Senatorial Attacks-A Color-

few York Herald

WASHINGTON, February 12 .- Appre ciating the value of your great journal as a medium of information to the pas ple, and believing it to be your policy to do justice to all, o' whatever race, color political faith, I ask the use of your oumos to submit a frank crificism upon the late personal attack made upon me and a legit mate characterization of the policy illustrated by it I shall do this with the plainness of speech demanded and justified by the rights in-volved, and yet with the moderation inspired by the full appreciation on my part that such is the public sestiment of the country that language emanating from a white man which would be considered appropriate and manly when uttered by me, one of a proscribed race, would be deemed impertment and turbulent. For some time I have been fully aware that effor's have been industriously made to projudice my senatorial claim by insinnations or declarations intended to impress the country, and especially senators, that I was personally a corrupt and disconorable man; but these efforts of defamation were secret and irresponsible, and I was brave enough to endure the cowardly assaults in slience, believing that my good deportment and the patient endurance exnibited all through this sore trial would be a sufficient protection against these machinations of my enemies. But when a senator of the United States rises Louisiana for the crime of burglary, longer silence on my part would be inexcessible. The imputation that I was arrested for any other cause than that of a personal rencontre is utterly false, a appears from the papers submitted b Senator Morton to the senate and which can be corroborated by living witnesses And I confess to both surprise and indignation that at this stage of my contest, and before the senate had acquired the jurisdiction to justify an inquisition into the matter of my qualifications for a seat in the genate, any senator should gratuitously and without evidence attempt to cast damning a stain upon my name. If the object had been to acquire the information necessary to intelligent action upon the case before the senate, such information could have been obtained without doing me and my children this needless wrong. If the purpose was to secure political strength for the Democratic party by my defeat, the same end could have been accomplished by first deciding the prima facie case and subsequently instituting inquiries relative to my qualifications. But upon mere rumor or authority so questionable, and that, too, when I was not in a position to defend myself, to make this imputation was a wrong upon me and an insult to the people and State I represent. Under the circumstances that character zed

the attack, I am constrained to the conclu ion that the senator was either forgetful of the courtesies and equities of his high position or too prejudiced to make a manly fight against a political foe; and if unfriendly rumors are to be accepted as a sufficient basis for reckless and damaging assaults upon personal character he is not in a position to cast the first stone. During the existence of slavery personal collisions sometimes occurred between the white man These whites and the colored. record in the past, the proprietors enter | were not considered the representatives of the true southern gentle man, but still they sometimes exhibited manly fairness in their contests. The forcing a fight upon his legally disabled and embarrassed colored opponen! would invite the contest by offering to relieve the colored man of his disabilities. In words that have become a proverb he would offer his opponent "a newspaper during the present year will | white man's chance." In this centennial year, when the foot of no slave pensable to the public. Momentous treads the soil of the republic, I claim as a right what was formerly sometimes conceded as a favor, 'a white man's chance." I represent on my mother's side a race which entered upon their political career and came into political power in the south with a charity toward their white fellow-citizens, broad enough to cover the wrongs of more test, State and national. The APPEAL than two centuries, and they were entitled to patient and generous consideramust decide which cause he will serve, ; cident to and superinduced by the cise of our constitutional rights and as s justification for our continued proscrip different localities. In the northern entertain kindly feelings for their white fellow-citizens, and are anxious to vote on all questions before the country on in Virginia, Conservatives; in Tennes- | their merits. They fully appreciate the evils that result to them and the community from the political complications in the scuth, and they recognize the imperative need of co-operation between the races in order to settle our divisions or to secure good local government; and whenever proscription against them as a race shall cease, so far as to permit independent political action by them, with the same security to life and person as is enjoyed by other citizens, they will be found willing to sink all race or minor considerations to accomplish these dea revolutionary period and in a community still suffering the demoralizing effects of a great civil strife, with her social, industrial and political conditions unsettled and undetermined, it is not singular that in looking back over my life I should flad occasion for regret in some instances and of correction and improvement in others. Robbed of a competency in my youth by my father's kindred, half educated and poor, with the disabilities of a proscribed race attached to and embarrassing me at every step, I have won in honorable endeavor every success I have enjoyed

> pression in our political elevation, I invoke their indignation to rebuke the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question our integrity, and to imperil our political rights. Respect-P. B. PINCHBACK. fully, 2 00 Our State Debt-A Suggestion.

Inviting fair criticism of my political

life, I affirm there is nothing in my an-

precedents of the senate in the consider

decision of such cases. Appealing for

support and a righteous judgment in the

premises to the great nation whose jus-

tice and charity found appropriate ex-

Nashville American. . . . . . . . Our suggestion is that the governor go to New York, himself, or appoint a commission of officials, or others, to meet there the holders of the bonds of the State, and confer fully and freely as to the financial condition of the Sale and the people, and ascertsin whether any adjustment or arrangement of the debt can be made which will be satisfactory both to the owners of the bond and the people of the State, and at the same time capable of consummation. There let all the facts and figures be presented, and the whole matter, with all of its incidents and consequences be thoroughly discussed. If an arrangement can be arrived at which will probably be satisfactory, it should be made public before, or be presented to the Democratic State convention for, if need

gible shape and through their represent-atives, before the legi-lature, in a m snner to warrant a complete and final .80lution of the difficult problem. If nathing is accomplished, we are no worse off than now. It is true that the goverpor has no authority of law to go himelf or to appoint this commission. In order to give binding effect to anything hat they might do, it would have to be retified by the legislature. It is true all of the holders of bonds could not be consulted. Some of them live in Euope and some in different States of the Union, but nine-tenths of them have representatives in New York, where our interest is payable, who could and would be empowered to act for their princi-pals. Whatever nine-tenths of the shrewdest and most calculating of them agree to, it may be safely assumed the ther lenth will assent to readily. Thus we believe the faith, honor and credit of the State may be preserved and the oner ous burden of accumulated debt proba-

Democratic telog the dominant party

ubject would then be brought before

the people in a definite and tan-

will be responsible for legislation .

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Ag'ts for B. F. Avery & Son's Plows-orders filled from store or factory Sole Agents for H. F. Blount's (the original and only genuine Urie Plow, Sole Agents Wm. Clore's Wrought Calhoun Plows,

Owners of Mitchell Patent Cotton Scraper. WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS MARKET OF Blindbridles, Trace-chains, Collars, Backbands. Hames, Singletrees. Doubletrees, Plowlines, Laprings, Plowhandles, Wedges, Crossent Saws, Hoes, Plowbeams. Cievises. Spades, Shovels, Axes, Caststeel, Iron, Nails, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Builders' Hardware, Belting, Plantation Wagons, Etc., Etc.,

specify that convention because the No. 13 WEST COURT ST. MEMPHIS., Nos. 310 AND 312 FRONT STREET

FOR RENT.

PROPERTY FOR BENT. A S Receiver appointed by the Chancery Court of Sicility county, in the case of T. A. Nelson, Executor, etc., vs. M. L. Thire et al., by decree entered January 25, 1874, L. will rent out, to the highest bidder, in front of So.

On the 15th Day of February, 1876, the following property belonging to the est to as devisee, of John Tileg, deceased, in Shelby county, Tennessee: 205 and 210 Front Row; 35 area of land below Fort Pickering, Iylog cast of Horn Lake road, between the 35 acre tract on which is the larmer restiguee of Mrs. L. J. Stockley and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; 120 acres of land, more or less, lying between the Horn Lake road and the Mississippi river and well of the 35 acre tract, on which is the former of the li sere tract, on which is the former residence of Mrs. L. J. Stockley—with the vatable and privileges attached thereto: the and attached to the former residence of John into attached to the former residence of John Trigg, deceased, except the yard a d garden, on north side of Trigg avenue, northess corner of Latham avenue, being about 18 acres; 30 acres between the sastern boundary of above 70 scres and the Hernando read. Good security will be required for rent.

fig. 1 1 LOCK SART.

COMMISSIONER SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

No. 817, R. D.—First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennesses. R. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. Josephine G. Hays et al.
Pursuant to a decree for sale sufered in the above cause, on 18th day of Sep ember, 1875, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthwase door, in Shelby county, on

haturday, 26th Day of February, 1876, within legal hours, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the taxes adjudged against said pre perty and all costs as shown by said decree, to-wit: Blocks \$5, 46, 47, 51, 53 and 56, in Fort Pickering, in the city of Memphis.

This lat day of February, 1875.

Commissioner of Ret enue, Etc., John Johnston, atterney.

John Johnston, attorney.

No. 36, N. R. D. Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennesses. B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. Maria J. Jackson et al. Pursuant to a decree for sale entered in the above cause on 28th day of January, 1870, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, on

Saturday, 26 h Day of February, 1876, within legal hours, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the laxes adjudged against said property and all costs as shown by said decree, to wit: Lots Nos, 19 and 21 of block 16, Fort Pickering, in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennesore.

This ist day of February, 1876.

B. P. ANDERSON.

Commissioner of Revenue, Etc. S. R. Gammon, attorney.

No 808, N. R. D.—Second Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennesse.—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. Joseph Bruce, et ux. Pursuant to a decree of sale entered in the above cause, on 29th day of January, 1878, I will sell, at public auction to the highest hidder, for cach, at the courthouse door of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, on Saturday, 26th Day of F. b mary, 1876, within legal hours, the following described

within legal hours, the following described real estate or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the taxes adjudged against said property and all costs as shown by said decree, to-wit: Lots Nos. 8 and 9, situated on the west side of Lauderdale street, adjoining H. Hicks, and bounded as follows: Beginning 223½ feet south of Union street; thence west 100 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence east 100 feet to Lauderdale street; thence north 100 feet to the beginning. This ist may of February, 1876.
B. P. ANDERSON,

S. R. Gammon, attorney.

No. 95, N. B. D.—Second Chancery Court of Sheiby county, Tennessee - B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. M. A. Barnett and Mary J. Eoglish. the above cause, on 23 h day of January, 18 I will sell at public auction, to the highe bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, on

Saturday, 26th Day of February, 1876, ing back 156 reet to an alley, in the city f Memphis. Also, Lots Nos. 18, 19 and 2) of subdivision of

Elizabeth J. Settis and B. Myers, made in 183:
Stinsted on the east side of Ferdinand avenue,
about 2½ indies east of city of Memphis. In
Shelby county, Tennesses as d said iols containing about ulne acres of land.
This ist day of Fernary, 1876.

E. P. ANDERSON.

Commissioner of Revenue, Etc.
S. R. Gammon, atterney.

102 we No. 1742, R. D.-First Chancery Court of Shelby

county, B. D. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Wm. Johnston.
Pursuant to a decree entered in this cause, February I 1876 I will sell, at pub-lic anetion, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door of Shelby county, in the

city of Memphis, on taturday, March 4, 1876,

the following real estate, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the taxes adjudged against said property and all costs as shown by said decree, to whit Lying in Sheiby county, Tennesse, and in the city of Mem-phis, and known as lot No. [3] three, in block pnis, and known as lot No. [3] three, in block No. [67] staty seven, on he south side of Union street: Reginning 120 feet east from the east side of Second street, at its intersection with the south side of Union street, thence east 40 feet; thence south 20 feet at right angles with Union street; thence west, psrallel with Union street, 40 feet; thence north 206 feet to the beginning

he beginning
This lite day of February, IS:6.
B. P. ANDERSON.
Commissioner of Revenue, etc.
John Johnston, Alberney. fbl2 sat

TRUSTEE SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me on the 38th day of January, 1875 by A. F. Bonner, which is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 105, page 125, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday, the 13th Day of March, 1876,

at 12 o'clock m., at the southwest corner Main and Madison streets, Memphis, Tennes ee, the following property, situated in Shelby county, State of Tennessee, and described as follows, to-wit: Four scres of land being part of the A. Kerr subdivision, original lot No. 3, and part of the Witherspoon subdivision, to Nos. 18, 19 and 20, on the north side Resident [Trigg] avenue, known as lot No. 3 of Newton rord subdivision, near the Hernando road, about two miles sout east of the nando road, about two miles sout east of the city of Memphis, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a sinke on the north side Rest-dent [Trig] avenue and the west side Fowler avenue; thence west with the north side Hes-ident [Trig] avenue four chains and 75 links [35% feet] to a stake; thence north is chains it [3852 feet] to a stake, thence north is chains 41 links [555 feet] to a stake on the north line for No. 18 Witherspoon subdivision; thence east four chains 55 links [3952 feet] to northeast corner tot No. 18 on wet side Fowler avenue; thence south with said avenue right chains 41 links [555 feet] to the beginning, and known as this "Booner Place." Equity of redemption waived. Title believed to be good, but I sell and will convey only as trustee.

and will convey only as trustee.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, Trustee.

J. N. Ford, Attorney. fb12 Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of two several Deeds of Trust made to me as Trustee, by John W. Todd and Hesteran R. Todd, his wife, on the 30th day January, 1875, and duly recorded in County Clerk's office of Desha county, Arkansas, in Book No. one, on pages 394, 395, 396, 397 and 398, and Book No. two, pages 6, 7, 8, 8 and 19, I will, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876,

in lead nours, sen to the manufacture of sets of purchase money), the following described and viz:

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed to me B on the 19th of June, 1871, by T. D. Strain,
who is recorded in the Register woffice of
Shelb; county, Tennessee, in book St., page
4. I will sell, at public auction, to the highest
beaut, for cash, on

Saturday, February 19, 1876,

at 12 m., at the southwest corner of Main and at 12 m., at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, Memphis, Tennessee, the fellowing describe property, situated in shelely county, Tennessee: The lot designated as lot No. this teen [13], on N. M. Trezz vant's plan of sabdivision, recorded in Plat Book No. I, page 15, in said Register's office; and also one acre off the east side or lot No. fourteen [14] of the same subdivision. Equity of recemption waived, and title perfect.

[122] JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.